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PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.

The following papers are published by order of Congress.

Extract of a letter from General Washington *to the President of* CONGRESS, *dated New-York, August 18, 1776.*

I HAVE the honor to inclose you, for the perusal and consideration of Congress, sundry papers, the whole of which, except No. 2 and 7, I received yesterday evening by a flag, and to which I beg leave to refer Congress.

" August 17, 1776.

" SIR.

" Being deeply interested in the welfare of America, I think it my duty to communicate a matter of intelligence which, I flatter myself, may be rendered conducive to the restoration of a desirable peace. And in this view I request your Excellency's permission to land at New-York, to go directly to Philadelphia, in order to lay the same before the General Congress.

" In the course of a conversation I have had with Lord Howe, I perceive that the powers he is vested with, as well as his disposition for establishing an equitable and permanent peace, are altogether misunderstood by the colonies.

" For in consequence of a sketch of some propositions being offered for his consideration, he very frankly assured me he was willing to confer upon those grounds with any gentlemen of the greatest influence in this country.

" As I am at liberty to declare his sentiments, I have the honor to enclose, for your Excellency's information, a copy of my correspondence with his Lordship, and of the propositions referred to in his letter, which are the motives of my present request.

" Attending in the boat, to be indulged with your answer, I have the honor to be your Excellency's most humble servant.

DRUMMOND.

" General Washington, &c. &c. &c."

" New-York, August 17th, 1776.

" MY LORD,

" I have your Lordship's favor of this day, accompanied by papers on subjects of the greatest moment, and deserving the most deliberate consideration

" I can allow much for your Lordship's well meant zeal on such an occasion, but I fear it has transported you beyond that attention to your parole, which comprehends the character of a man of strict honor. How your Lordship can reconcile your past or present conduct, with your engagement, so as to satisfy your own mind I must submit to your own feelings, but I find myself under the disagreeable necessity of objecting to the mode of negotiating proposed, while your Lordship's line of conduct appears so exceptionable.

" I shall, by express, forward to Congress your Lordship's letter, and the papers which accompanied it. The result will be communicated as soon as possible. I am sorry to have detained your Lordship so long, but the unavoidable necessity must be my apology. I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient very humble servant, G. WASHINGTON.

" Lord Drummond."

" MY LORD,

" I take the liberty of sending inclosed the sketch of propositions referred to in my last conversation with your Lordship, which propositions, I have understood, the colonies were disposed, not many months ago, to make the basis of a reconciliation with Great-Britain. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

DRUMMOND.

Sloop Polly, August 12, 1776.

To Lord Howe."

SKETCH of PROPOSITIONS communicated to Lord Howe on the 12th of August.

1. " That it shall be ascertained, as far as can be determined by calculation, what supply towards the general exigency of the state each separate colony can furnish, consistent with its ability.

2. " When such supply is thus ascertained, that each colony shall by acts of its own assembly, impose such taxes as they shall find expedient for the raising of the said supply.

3. " In consideration of the fluctuating state of all young countries, that such taxes may not in their operations, become partially or accidentally burthensome on the one hand, nor on the other hand gradually become deficient in producing the aid intended by the colonies towards the general exigency of the state, such articles shall be chosen as the objects of imposition, as they shall deem the most likely to keep pace with the growth or decline of the said colonies.

4. " That these taxes, so imposed, shall, as in the customs, be levied by officers of the appointment of the assemblies, and that a perpetual grant, of the produce of these taxes, shall be made by the respective Assemblies to the crown of Great Britain.

5. " As the direct means of removing the fatal grounds of this contention, by establishing a security against the apprehended invasion of property by Parliament, a formal relinquishment shall be made, on the part of Great-Britain, of all future claim to taxation over these her colonies.

6. " To remove all future suspicions from the minds of the Colonists, that under the appearance of regulating commerce, duties may be imposed for the farther purposes of revenue, an application of the produce of all duties, imposed on articles of trade by the British legislature, shall be made towards defraying the expences of collection, and the surplusses in each colony to be paid into their separate treasuries, and to be subject to the disposal of the respective Houses of Assembly.

DRUMMOND."

" Eagle, off Staten-Island, August 15, 1776.

" MY LORD,

" I have received the honor of your Lordship's letter of the 12th, enclosing a sketch of the propositions mentioned in your late conversation, which I return herewith.

" As I think they contain matter that, upon a conference and cool discussion, might be wrought into a plan of permanent union, I shall, with great satisfaction, embrace the first opportunity that may be offered upon those grounds, to promote so desirable an event. I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

HOWE,

" Right Hon. the Lord Drummond."

The following is the purport of the message sent from Lord Howe to Congress, by General Sullivan.

" That though he could not at present treat with Congress as such, yet he was very desirous of having a conference with some of the members, whom he would consider for the present only as private gentlemen, and meet them himself as such at such place as they should appoint.

" That he, in conjuction with General Howe, had full powers to compromise the dispute between Great-Britain and America, upon terms advantageous to both, the obtaining of which delayed him near two months in England, and prevented his arrival at this place before the Declaration of Independancy took place.

" That he wished a compact might be settled at this time when no decisive blow was struck, and neither party could say that they were compelled to enter into such agreement.

" That in case Congress were disposed to treat, many things, which they had not as yet asked, might and ought to be granted them; and that if, upon the Conference, they found any probable ground of an accomodation, the authority of Congress must be afterwards acknowledged, otherwise the compact could not be complete."

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, Sept. 5, 1776.

Resolved, That General Sullivan be requested to inform Lord Howe that this Congress, being the Representatives of the Free and Independant STATES of America, cannot with propriety send any of its members, to confer with his Lordship in their private characters, but that, ever desirous of establishing peace on reasonable terms, they will send a Committee of their body to know whether he has any authority to treat with persons authorised by Congress for that purpose, in behalf of America, and what that authority is, and to hear such propositions as he shall think fit to make respecting the same.

Resolved, That to-morrow be assigned for electing the Committee.

September 6. 1776.

Resolved, That the Committee, to be sent "to know whether Lord Howe has any authority to treat with persons authorised by Congress for that purpose, in behalf of America, and what that authority is, and to hear such propositions as he shall think fit to make respecting the same," consist of three.

The members chosen, Mr. Franklin, Mr. John Adams and Mr. E. Rutledge.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The Committee, who were appointed to wait on Lord Howe, having returned to Congress, made their report in the following words:"

" In obedience to the order of Congress, we have had a meeting with Lord Howe. It was on Wednesday last, upon Staten-Island, opposite to Amboy, where his Lordship received and entertained us with the utmost politeness.

" His Lordship opened the conversation by acquainting us, that tho' he could not treat with us as a Committee of Congress, yet as his powers enabled him to confer and consult with any private Gentlemen of influence in the colonies, on the means of restoring peace between the two countries, he was glad of this opportunity of conferring with us on that subject, if we thought ourselves at liberty to enter into a conference with him in that character. We observed to his Lordship, that as our business was to hear, he might consider us in what light he pleased, and communicate to us any propositions he might be authorised to make for the purpose mentioned; but that we could consider ourselves in no other character than that in which we were placed by the order of

* See — index, under Congress Continental. ‖ See indexes, under Troops British, — Men of War, — Army of the United Colonies & naval affairs. † See index, list of Grievances, pa. 971. (1) See indexes, under Commissioners Board of. ‡ See declaratory Act pa. 524, 591, vol. 3. & pa. 667, 678, 1228. § See Act pa. 795, Vol. 1. — Molas. Act, pa. 9 Vol. 2. (2) See on Acts of Trade, page ¶ See pa. 971.

E) see index, under Troops British.) see index, under Men of War.

◇ see index under Congress. Congress. ◇ His Lordship then entered into a discourse of considerable length, which contained no explicit proposition of peace except one, viz that the colonies should return to their allegiance and obedience to the government of Great-Britain. (1) The rest consisted principally of assurances that there was an exceeding good disposition in the king and his ministers to make that government easy to us; with intimations that in case of our submission they would cause the offensive acts of Parliament to be revised, and the instructions to Governors to be reconsidered, that so if any just causes of complaint were found in the acts, or any errors in government, were perceived to have crept into the instructions, they might be amended or withdrawn. ✕

"We gave it as our opinion to his Lordship, that a return to the domination of Great-Britain was not now to be expected. We mentioned the repeated humble petitions of the colonies to the king and parliament, which had been treated with contempt, and answered only by additional injuries; the unexampled patience we had shown under their tyrannical government, and that it was not till the last act of Parliament, which denounced war against us, and put us out of the king's protection, that we declared our independance. (1) That this declaration had been called for by the people of the colonies in general, that every colony had approved of it when made, and all now considered themselves as Independant STATES, and were settling or had settled their governments accordingly; so that it was not in the power of the Congress to agree for them that they should return to their former dependant state. That there was no doubt of their inclination to peace, and their willingness to enter into a treaty with Britain that might be advantageous to both countries. That though his Lordship had at present no power to treat with them as Independant States, he might, if there was the same good disposition in Britain, much sooner obtain fresh powers from thence for that purpose, than powers could be obtained by Congress from the several colonies, to consent to a submission. His Lordship then, saying that he was sorry to find that no accommodation was like to take place, put an end to the conference.

"Upon the whole, it did not appear to your Committee that his Lordship's commission contained any other authority of importance than what is expressed in the act of parliament, viz. that of granting pardons with such exceptions as the Commissioners shall think proper to make, and of declaring America or any part of it to be in the King's peace, upon submission. For as to the power of inquiring into the state of America, which his Lordship mentioned to us, and of conferring and consulting with any persons the Commissioners might think proper, and representing the result of such conversations to the Ministry, who (provided the colonies would subject themselves) might after all, or might not, at their pleasure, make any alterations in the former instructions to Governors, or propose in Parliament any amendment of the acts complained of, we apprehended any expectation from the effect of such a power would have been too uncertain and precarious to be relied on by America, had she still continued in her state of dependance." see pa. 1024 see pa. 1019

WAR-OFFICE, September 14, 1775.

Congress having directed that the Board of War order all the French officers, who have received commissions in the service of the states, to repair immediately to their places of destination, the said officers are hereby required to repair to their posts without delay.

RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

On Friday last arrived here from Martinico the Continental ship of war REPRISAL, Lambert Weeks, Esq; Commander. On board of said ship came passengers several French officers, who we hear are strongly recommended to the Honorable the Congress by the Governor of Martinico. One of them it is said is an accomplished engineer.

The Honorable Continental Congress have promoted the Colonels Gadsden and Moultrie, of South-Carolina, and Col. Macintosh of Georgia, to the rank of Brigadiers General.

On Friday last Major-General Prescot, and Brigadier General Mc Donald set off from this city for New-York, in order to be exchanged for Major-General Sullivan and Brigadier General Lord Sterling. (11)

Several letters from France mention the very friendly disposition of the court and people of that kingdom towards the United States.

Yesterday arrived the Continental Brig, Andrew Doria, Capt. Biddle, from a cruize, in which he took six vessels, viz. ship Molly, Brigden Goodridge, (late belonging to Mr. Hudson of Maryland) brig Peggy Cook, both prizes of Lord Dunmor's, bound from Virginia for Bermuda; brig Elizabeth, Capt. Johnson, a prize taken by the English, from Cape-Fear (North-Carolina) for Bermuda; the brig Lawrence, Capt. Layburn, from Barbados for Newfoundland, and two other brigs in ballast from Virginia, with tories for Bermuda: The two latter being short of water and provisions, he let go.

By an express from South-Carolina we learn, that our people had enter'd the Cherokee country, had destroyed three of their towns, with their corn, &c — That in one of them they had killed 60 Indians, and taken 30 prisoners; and that in another engagement they had surrounded and taken another party of between 30 and 40 men. — That the Creeks, which had first taken up the hatchet, had, on the Cherokees breaking out, laid down their arms; and when the Cherokees met with some loss, they sent to the Creeks for assistance, who returned for answer, that they (the Cherokees) had taken the thorn out of their foot, and they might take care of it. see pa. 1008

In CONGRESS, *September* 14, 1776.

Resolved, That all Continental Troops and Militia going home from service, restore all Continental Arms and other property, and also all Ammunition remaining in their possession at the time of their being about to return; their pay to be with-held unless they produce certificates from the Commissary of Stores, or Quarter-Master General, or their Deputies in the department where such Continental Troops or Militia shall serve. And if any Continental property or Ammunition be carried away by the Militia before this *Resolve*, stoppages to be made from such as have not received their pay, and that measures be taken with those who have been paid by the Councils of Safety or Legislatures of each State, for the restoration of such Continental property and ammunition.

By Order of Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, *President*.

BOSTON.

An extract from a letter of a private man to a member of the Massachusetts parliament.

SIR,

IT is not merely a matter of speculation, but of general complaint, that the ships of war, ordered more than seven months since to be built at Newbury and Portsmouth, are not in readiness to this day for service on our coasts. Those who have knowledge in business of this kind, are free and open in their declarations, that those vessels might easily have been built and fitted for the sea so long ago as to have taken the transports with highlanders, who were sailing backwards and forwards in our bay; and to have prevented the re-taking of several valuable prizes, and other vessels, to the amount, perhaps, of much more than the whole cost of our ships, that lay in harbour unfitted for service. This long delay has occasioned great uneasiness in the minds of many, and they are unable to account for it upon any other considerations than either negligence, the want of skill and vigorous application, or necessary interruption by other employments, in those to whom the chief direction in building and preparing those vessels for the sea, was committed. To whatever cause this delay may be attributed, it has been unspeakably detrimental to the public interest.

And may it not, sir, be highly proper, that it should be made a matter of strict inquiry by that court of which you are a member? And would it not be an instance of true patriotism in you, to motion such an inquiry at the coming session of the General Court? If persons unskilled, or inactive, are employed in such an interesting affair; or if their attention to it is taken off by a multiplicity of other employments, ought they not to be restrained within due limits, that the public may not suffer by their having too much upon their heads and hands? I am, sir, your humble servant,

Salem, Sept 29.

[The following extract of a letter from an officer in the army, to his friend in the country, it is presumed contains the best account of the late battle on Long-Island, and of our retreat from thence, that has yet been published.] see index, under New York

"TURTLE-BAY, September 6, 1776.

"Monday August 26, *the regulars, who were landed in a body of twenty thousand men on Long Island, began in the afternoon to advance in large bodies up towards Flat-Bush; and large columns were seen towards night to file off towards the ground road to New-Town; a regiment of riflemen, and some others were posted in the woods and eminences towards Flat-Bush, to prevent the enemy from making an approach that way. Gen. Sullivan posted himself on a high and advantageous ground on the Bedford road, and some works were cast up there to prevent the enemy's penetrating that way. Our [illegible] on those advanced posts were but small, compared with the enemy; they might possibly consist of 1500 or 2000 men. The grounds were so advantageous, the woods so thick, &c. that our people imagined, that they could with small numbers withstand the enemy, at least 'till such times as that they might be reinforced. But all these advantages were by good generalship in the enemy lost at once. The enemy in the night filed off with the light horse and light infantry, to the eastward, till they came on the great Jamaica road, which was not guarded, and passed by all our posts, and flung themselves in great numbers into the woods on our left wing, and there lay concealed without our knowledge, just by our lines. While this was effecting on our left, the enemy had the art to land a party on the right, between our lines and the riflemen in their rear. This they effected under cover of the night, which was dark and gloomy, being assisted by a small creek, which ran up on the right of the riflemen, and cut off all intelligence from the army, so that the officers had no intelligence of what had been done. When the enemy had thus prepared matters, they began an attack upon our right wing down near Flat-Bush, where our officers expected it would begin, about three o'clock in the morning. As soon as it was perceived, General Lord Stirling, and General Parsons, with a detachment of about a thousand men, were sent off to reinforce the advanced posts on our right, but before they could reach the out posts, they being attacked on the right both in front and rear, were much scattered and broken. In the mean time, the troops which had advanced to the woods on our left, advanced some of them briskly almost to our lines, from which receiving a heavy fire, they gave way, and wheeled to the left towards our right to flank and surround Lord Stirling and his detachment, which they in a manner effected. In this detachment there was a regiment from Maryland, which were exceeding regular, kept together in a body, and fought the army nobly. The fire was kept up till near twelve o'clock, when our people were forced down to a creek, being surrounded by the enemy and water, after paying a most heavy fire upon the enemy, they attempted an escape across the creek, which most of them effected, but some were killed, and some drowned. Some of our people kept coming in almost all day and next night, and some the day after. Our whole loss consists of between 5 and 600 men, the most of whom are taken, General Sullivan, and General Lord Stirling are among the number captivated. Colonel Huntington's and the Maryland regiments suffered the most. General Parsons says, that some of our men fought through the enemy not less than 7 or 8 times that day. He lay out himself part of the night concealed in a swamp, from whence he made his escape with a return to our lines about break of day the next morning. This unfortunate affair gave the enemy all the woods and high grounds, and confined us to our lines. These were a good defence against musketry, but not against cannon and shells. When we had spared as many men from our other posts as we could with any safety, and manned our lines on the Island as amply as we could, the enemy had more than two men to our one. We were determined however to defend them, if the enemy should attempt to force them sword in hand; but it soon appeared that this was not their way. The [illegible] the enemy had made their approaches which it was judged we could not withstand. There was danger that the enemy would get up some of their ships between the island and the town, and so cut off our retreat, which should it have happened would have been very fatal to the cause. It was therefore determined to retreat by a council of officers. Thursday August 29, orders were given towards night for all the sick to be moved to New-York, in such a manner that no body so much as suspected the design. Orders were given for all the regiments that had been on duty for a day or two, to parade at 7 o'clock, and to be replaced by new regiments, &c. As soon as it was dark, the army retreated, and from that time to the next morning, 9,500 men passed the river, with all our military stores and baggage, and most of our cannon, and that with so much secrecy and silence, that the enemy never so much as suspected it, till we called off our centries from the lines after break of day. — Scarce any thing was left in the retreat. It perhaps equalled almost any thing of the kind with which history gives us any acquaintance, and was doubtless a wise measure, for much of the goodness of God is to be seen in it. — The troops are now much more collected, and able to make a defence, whenever a grand attack shall be made, and our retreat in case of a defeat, would not be so extremely difficult and hazardous. The troops in general are in good spirits, and I believe will do their best to defend the country."

On Thursday last arrived at Portsmouth the prize-ship Royal Exchange, Lawrence Bowden late master, she was taken by the Continental ship Columbus, Abraham Whipple, Esq; commander, on the 29th of August, on her passage from Grenada to London, having on board a valuable cargo, consisting of 284 hogsheads and 2 tierces of sugar, 55 hogsheads of rum, 11 hogsheads of coffee, 2 bales cotton, and some Madeira wine. The prize-master (Mr Oneb) informs of two other prizes being taken by the Columbus, just before this, on their passage to Europe from the West-Indies; and in his passage hither spoke with the Providence brigantine, belonging to the United States, who informed him of her taking two valuable prizes, and sent into Providence.

Yesterday arrived here a prize brigantine taken by the above Continental ship Columbus, Abraham Whipple, Esq; bound from Antigua to Ireland, laden with Rum.

The Sale of the Ship *Queen of England*, and the remaining Part of her Cargo, consisting of Pork and Butter, which was advertis'd for Thursday the 3d Instant, at Eleven o'Clock Before-noon at Capt. Flint's Store on the Long-Wharf, Boston, is postponed to Saturday the 5th Instant, at the Time and Place above-mentioned. *Boston, 1st October* 1776.

see index under Continental. see index, under Army British: Men of War. Army of the United Colonies, & Naval affairs. (1) see declaration, pa. 971. ✕ see list., of Grievances, pa. 971. (2) see index, under petitions, & petition of Congress, pa. 656. 791. (3) see pa. 843. (4) see substance of it, pa. 931. (5) see Mass. 958. (6) see pa. 981. (7) see index, under Governments. (8) Hee behaved Bravely in attack of Fort Sullivan, see pa. 979, &c. (9) see pa. 1008. (10) Taken in Virginia, see pa. 926. (11) Taken prisoners at Long Island see 3 column of this page. (12) see index, under Naval Affairs. (13) see index, under Army of the United Colonies. (14) see pa. 967. (15) a Grant of Mr Gilbert. (a) see pa. 1004, 1005, 1009, 1001. (b) see pa. 1003, 1004, 1010.

NEWARK, September 21

Since our last, printed in New-York, the 9th instant, we have collected the following intelligence relative to the fleet and army of our enemies, viz. That a battery was opened on a point of land on Long-Island opposite the east end of Blackwell's Island, which cannonaded our fort at Horn's Hook for several days, but to little purpose, we having no more than two men killed and four wounded. Wednesday the 11th, a number of the enemy took possession of Bahanna and Montresour's islands, from whence it was imagined they intended to land either at Harlem or Morrissania. —Thursday the 12th, two ships of war made their appearance at Hell Gate, having come through the Sound.—Friday the 13th, a single gun was fired from the Admiral's ship at three o'clock, P. M. when the Phœnix and Roebuck of 44 guns each, the Orpheus of 30, and another frigate got under way, and went up the East-River, through a very hot fire from all our batteries —Saturday the 14th, in the evening four other frigates and two transports, ran up the East-River, to join those that went the day before. Sunday the 15th, the Asia, and two other ships of war proceeded up the North River, but were roughly handled by our battery at Powles-Hook; and the next morning by day light, the Asia came down much faster than she went up, the three ships of war being nearly all destroyed by four of our fire ships that run in among them, and nothing prevented their total destruction but a gale of wind that sprang up at that instant. —On Sunday the 15th, about 11 o'clock, the enemy effected the landing of a number of men near Mr. Stuyvesant's house in the Bowery, about two miles from the city, under cover of a most tremendous fire from eight or ten ships of war, and in a few hours after took possession of the city of New-York. (1)

BOSTON, October 3.

Saturday last arrived at Cape-Ann, from a short Cruize Capt. Coos, and carried in with him another fine prize ship from the West-Indies, with 394 Hogsheads Sugar, 180 Puncheons Rum, 50 Bags Cotton, 20 Casks Indigo, 20 Casks Turtleshell, 70 Turtle, a quantity of Mehogany, some Plate & Cash. (2)

We hear at the superior court, held at Braintree, for this county, on the second Tuesday of September last, one Abiel Brintnal was indicted for counterfeiting two notes, purporting to be notes bearing date May 25, 1775, by the treasurer of this (then) colony; one of them intitling the possessor to receive £ 9. and the other £ 6. out of the public treasury, and that he pleaded guilty thereto, and was sentenced by the court to be set in the pillory for the space of one hour, to be bound for his good behaviour and to pay costs.

And that at the Superior Court held at Springfield on the 4th Tuesday of September aforesaid, one Nathan Nicholls was prosecuted for fraudulently altering divers bills of public credit of this and the neighbouring states, and of the Continental emission, so as to make them perport to be bills of a larger denomination than they were originally, and of passing one of them after he had so altered it, and pleaded guilty; and was sentenced to be set on the gallows, with a rope about his neck for the space of an hour, to be publickly whipped 20 stripes, and to pay costs; standing committed till performed. It is to be hoped that these instances of fraud will make every one cautious what he receives as money, and stimulate persons to do what in them lies, to detect such public cheats.

Extract of a letter from Mount Washington, dated September 26, 1776.

"Since the affair of last Monday week the enemy hazard nothing great.—We have since that time abandoned Powles Hook—Montresour the engineer came out the other day as a flag, and says they have hung up considerable numbers.—We are now strongly posted, and I think in a much better situation than we have ever been yet to make a stand; in a few days more we shall be invincible (a) There is a Committee from Congress to form a new army." &

Extract of a letter from Harlem, (New-York,) September 26, 1776.

"*Friday last was discovered a vast cloud of smoke arising from the North part of the city, which continued 'till Saturday evening—The consequence was, that the broad way from the new city-hall down to white hall, is laid in ashes.*(3) *Our friends were immediately suspected, and according to the report of a flag of truce who came to our lines soon after, those that were found on or near the spot were pitched into the conflagration; some hanged by the heels and others by their skirts, with their throats cut. Inhuman barbarity!—One Hale, in New-York, on suspicion of being a spy, was taken up and dragg'd without ceremony to the execution post, and hung up.—Gen. Washington has since sent in a flag, supposed to be on that account.—The 22d instant, was tried for cowardice, disobedience of orders, and daring to present his firelock at a superior officer in time of the late skirmish, one Leffingwell of Norwich, for which he was condemned to be shot, accordingly all preparations were made, himself bro't to the field, was fixed on his knees, and while the guards was marching to execute the decree, the General sent a pardon, declaring never to forgive another.*" & *see pa. 1035, 1064.*

"*Since I sat down heard a letter just from the Lake, where Gen. Arnold has taken 150 Carpenters, preparing boats to cross the Lake.*"(6)

Extract of a letter from Mount Washington, dated September 26, 1776.

"In a skirmish on Montresour's island on the morning of the 23 of September, was kill'd Major THOMAS HENLEY, aid de camp to Major-General HEATH.——This young hero was a native of Charlestown near Boston, of an ancient and reputable family.——He was in England when the news of the battle of Lexington arriv'd there. He instantly flew to the assistance of his country, and immediately entered into the Continental service in the regiment commanded by Col. Varnum, from which he was to the corps of artillery commanded by Col. Knox, as Lieut. & Adjutant. In this active situation he was beloved and respected by the officers of not only his own corps but the whole army, and his reputation as a good officer was such that a few days before his death he was promoted to be first Aid de camp to Major General Heath. It was proposed to surprize a guard of the enemy's on Montresour's Island, and as he was impatient for enterprize he solicited to be of the party, and was in the first and only boat that landed. The other boats appointed to support the party, failed in their duty, by which those who had first landed, after having first obliged the enemy to retreat, were in their turn under the necessity to retire, at this moment Major Henly received the fatal ball through the heart. Lieut. Col. Jackson was wounded, and Capt. Hubbart, Pay-Master of Col. Sarjent's regiment killed. The genius of America starts as from a trance at her neglect to guard the lives of a KNOWLTON and a HENLEY; and then absorb'd in melancholy sighs, "it was a mistake, they were not to have fallen only upon the decision of the fate of an empire."

Last Evening a Gentleman came to Town from the Southward, who has favour'd us with a Philadelphia Paper of the 24th of September, which contains the following viz.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) Sept 13.

General Lee writes from Purrysburg, of August 15th, that he is going to break up East Florada. President Rutledge in a letter to the Council writes, that the South-Carolinians had destroyed five Indian towns in the lower settlements, and laid waste their fields of corn. They have had two skirmishes, in both of which the Carolinians have been successful. They suppose they killed between 60 and 70 men. *See pa. 1013.* (9)

Another vessel is arrived at Hampton with 1400 bushels of salt, and a small quantity of rum. The captain informs, that he spoke a French ship, one of a fleet of 14 sail, laden with goods, and bound for Delaware. A number of French officers were likewise on board, who intended to offer their services to the United States of America. (4)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.

IN CONGRESS, *September*, 16, 1776.

Resolved, That eighty-eight battalions be enlisted as soon as possible, to serve during the present war, and that each State furnish their respective quotas in the following proportion, viz.

	Battalions
New Hampshire	3
Massachusetts-Bay	15
Rhode-Island	2
Connecticut	8
New-York	4
New-Jersey	4
Pennsylvania	12
Delaware	1
Maryland	8
Virginia	15
North Carolina	9
South-Carolina	6
Georgia	1

That Twenty Dollars be given as a bounty to each non commissioned officer and private soldier, who shall enlist to serve during the present war, unless sooner discharged by Congress.

That Congress make provision for granting lands in the following proportions to the officers and soldiers who shall so engage in the service, and continue therein to the close of the war, or until discharged by Congress, and to the representatives of such officers and soldiers as shall be slain by the enemy; such lands to be provided by the United States, and whatever expence shall be necessary to procure such land, the said expence shall be paid and borne by the States in the same proportion as the other expences of the war, viz.

To a Colonel	500 acres.
a Lieutenant-Colonel	450
a Major	400
a Captain	300
a Lieutenant	200
an Ensign	150

Each non-commissioned officer and soldier 100 acres.

That the appointment of all officers and filling up all vacancies, (except general officers) be left to the governments of the several States, and that every State provide arms, cloathing, and every necessary for its quota of troops according to the foregoing estimate; the expence of the cloathing to be deducted from the pay of the soldiers as usual.

That all officers be commissioned by Congress.

That it be recommended to the several States that they take the most speedy and effectual measures for enlisting their several quotas. That the money to be given for bounties be paid by the Pay-master in the department where the soldier shall enlist.

That each so dier receive pay and subsistance from the time of their enlistment.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1776.

Resolved, That if rations be received by the officers or privates in the Continental army in money, they be paid at the rate of eight nineteith parts of a dollar per ration. (11)

That the bounty and grants of land, offered by Congress by a resolution of the 16th instant as an encouragement to the officers and soldiers to engage to serve in the army of the United States during the war, shall extend to all who are or shall be enlisted for that term, the bounty of Ten Dollars which any of the soldiers have received from the Continent on account of a former enlistment, to be reckoned in part payment of the Twenty Dollars offered by said resolution.

That no officer in the Continental army is allowed to hold more than one commission, or to receive pay but in one capacity.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1776.

That the adjutants of regiments in the Continental army be allowed the pay and rations of Captains, and have the rank of First Lieutenants.

In order to prevent the officers and soldiers who shall be entitled to the lands hereafter to be granted by the resolution of Congress of the 16th, from disposing of the same during the war.

Resolved, That this Congress will not grant lands to any person or persons claiming under the assignment of an officer or soldier.

By order of Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

THE Public may be assured, that no Person has been taken with the Small-Pox in this Town, since the last Advertisment; that Distemper is now wholly confined to the Hospital at New-Boston, where the few sick are on the recovery. By order of the Selectmen,
WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.
Boston, October 2, 1776.

TO BE LET

A Very convenient brick DWELLING HOUSE, three rooms on a floor, with a wood house, &c. in school-street, Boston. Enquire at Warehouse No. 14, Long-Wharf.

TAKEN up by AMOS WINSHIP last Monday, in Brookline; a large black HORSE; about 12 or 14 hands high, and about 10 years old, has a long tail and mane, paces chiefly. Whoever has lost said Horse, may have her again by paying the Charges of Advertising and keeping the same.
Brookline Sept. 27, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a warrant is issued out by order of the selectmen of the town of CHARLESTOWN, for a town-meeting, at the house of Mrs. Anna Whittemore, Innholder in said town, on Thursday the 10th of October next, at two o'clock P.M. to act as shall be thought proper, relative to a recommendation of the honorable House of Representatives of this state; concerning enacting a form of government for this state, &c. As there will be other matters of importance to be acted upon, a general attendance is desired. *By order of the selectmen,*
SETH SWEETSER, Town-Clerk.
Charlestown, Sept. 23, 1776.

All persons indebted to or have any demands on the estate of Jesse Stephenson, late of Cohasset, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts to Ruth Stephenson of Cohasset, administrator on said estate.
Cohasset, September 28, 1776.

We just learn that Capt. Souter in a privateer brig belonging to this state, has taken a large ship from Halifax, bound to New-York, with a number of light horse, &c. on board, and sent her into Portsmouth. (11) *See rations, pa. 996.* (12) *See indexes, under Small Pox.* (13) *pa. 1021.*

(1) *See index, under Canada.* (2) *See pa. 723, &c.* (3) *See pa. 1012.* (4) *See index, under South Carolina, efforts, &c.* (5) *See index, under Troops, British, men of war.* (6) *See index, under Army of the United Colonies, & Naval affairs.* (7) *See index, under Army, British.* (8) *See pa. 1012, 1013, & see index, under New-York.* (9) *See index, under Naval Affairs.* (10) *See when they were first made, pa. 837.* (a) *A vain boast, see pa. 1048, &c.*

THE 1778

CONTINENTAL JOURNAL,

AND

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Dec. 17, 1778

THURSDAY, [redacted] [NUMB. CXXXIV.

BOSTON: PRINTED BY JOHN GILL, IN COURT-STREET.

THE ENTIRE PROSPERITY OF EVERY STATE, DEPENDS UPON THE DISCIPLINE OF ITS ARMIES. *The KING of PRUSSIA.*

TREATIES of AMITY and COMMERCE, and of ALLIANCE, Eventual and Defenſive, between His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and the Thirteen United States *of* America.

TREATY of ALLIANCE, Eventual and Defenſive, between his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, LOUIS the Sixteenth, King of FRANCE and NAVARRE, and the Thirteen UNITED STATES of AMERICA, concluded at Paris, 6th of February, 1778.

LOUIS,

By the Grace of GOD, KING *of* FRANCE *and* NAVARRE.

To ALL who ſhall ſee theſe Preſents, GREETING.

THE CONGRESS *of the* Thirteen United States of North-America, *having by their Plenipotentiaries reſiding at* Paris, *notified their deſire to eſtabliſh with Us and our* States, *a good underſtanding and perfect correſpondence, and having for that purpoſe propoſed to conclude with Us a Treaty of* Amity *and* Commerce: *WE having thought it Our duty to give to the ſaid* States *a ſenſible proof of our affection, determining Us to accept their propoſals: For theſe cauſes and other good conſiderations Us thereunto moving, We, repoſing entire confidence in the abilities and experience, zeal and fidelity for Our ſervice, of Our dear and beloved* Conrad Alexander Gerard, *Royal Syndic of the city of* Strafbourg, *and Secretary of Our Council of State, have nominated, appointed and commiſſioned, and by theſe preſents ſigned with Our hand, do nominate, appoint and commiſſion him Our Plenipotentiary, giving him power and ſpecial command for Us, and in Our name to agree upon conclude and ſign with the Plenipotentiaries of the* United States, *legally furniſhed in due form with full powers, ſuch Treaty, Convention and Articles of Commerce and Navigation as he ſhall think proper, willing, that he act with the ſame authority as We might or could act, if We were perſonally preſent, and even as though he had more ſpecial command than what is herein contained; promiſing in good faith, and on the word of a King, to agree to, confirm and eſtabliſh forever, and to accompliſh and execute punctually, all that Our ſaid dear and beloved* Conrad Alexander Gerard *ſhall ſtipulate and ſign, by virtue of the preſent power, without contravening it in any manner, or ſuffering it to be contravened for any cauſe, or under any pretext whatſoever; and alſo to ratify the ſame in due form, and cauſe Our ratification to be delivered and exchanged in the time that ſhall be agreed on. For ſuch is Our pleaſure. In teſtimony whereof We have hereunto ſet Our Seal. Done at* Verſailles, *this thirteenth day of* January, *in the year of our Lord,* one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight, *and the fourth year of Our Reign.* (Signed) (L. S.) *LOUIS.*

(Underneath) By the KING.

GRAVIER de VERGENNES.

TREATY of ALLIANCE.

THE MOST CHRISTIAN KING, and the UNITED STATES of NORTH-AMERICA, *to wit*, New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts Bay, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, having this day concluded a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, for the reciprocal advantage of their ſubjects and citizens, have thought it neceſſary to take into conſideration, the means of ſtrengthening thoſe engagements, and of rendering them uſeful to the ſafety and tranquility of the two parties, particularly in caſe Great-Britain, in reſentment of that connection, and of the good correſpondence which is the object of the ſaid Treaty, ſhould break the peace with France, either by direct hoſtilities or by hindering her commerce and navigation, in a manner contrary to the rights of nations and the peace ſubſiſting between the two Crowns.—And his Majeſty and the ſaid United States having reſolved in that caſe to join their councils and efforts againſt the enterprizes of their common enemy.

The reſpective Plenipotentiaries impowered to concert the clauſes and conditions proper to fulfil the ſaid intentions, have after the moſt mature deliberation, concluded and determined on the following articles.

ARTICLE I.

IF war ſhould break out between France and Great-Britain during the continuance of the preſent war between the United States and England, His Majeſty and the ſaid United States ſhall make it a common cauſe, and aid each other mutually with their good offices, their counſels and their forces, according to the exigence of conjunctures, as becomes good and faithful allies.

Art. 2. The eſſential and direct end of the preſent defenſive alliance is, to maintain effectually the Liberty, Sovereignty and Independence, abſolute and unlimited of the ſaid United States, as well in matters of government as of commerce.

Art. 3. The two contracting parties ſhall each on its own part, and in the manner it may judge moſt proper, make all the efforts in its power againſt their common enemy, in order to attain the end propoſed.

Art. 4. The contracting parties agree, that in caſe either of them ſhould form any particular enterprize in which the concurrence of the other may be deſired, the party whoſe concurrence is deſired, ſhall readily and with good faith join to act in concert for that purpoſe, as far as circumſtances and its own particular ſituation will permit, and in that caſe, they ſhall regulate by a particular Convention, the quantity and kind of ſuccour to be furniſhed, and the time and manner of its being brought into action, as well as the advantages which are to be its compenſation.

Art. 5. If the United States ſhould think fit to attempt the reduction of the Britiſh power, remaining in the Northern parts of America, or the iſlands of Bermudas, thoſe countries or iſlands, in caſe of ſucceſs, ſhall be confederated with, or dependent upon the ſaid United States.

Art. 6. The Moſt Chriſtian King renounces forever the poſſeſſion of the iſlands of Bermudas, as well as of any part of the Continent of North America which before the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, or in virtue of that treaty, were acknowledged to belong to the Crown of Great-Britain, or to the United States, heretofore called Britiſh Colonies, or which are at this time, or have lately been under the power of the King and Crown of Great-Britain.

Art. 7. If his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall think proper to attack any of the iſlands ſituated in the Gulph of Mexico, or near that Gulph, which are at preſent under the power of Great-Britain, all the ſaid iſles, in caſe of ſucceſs, ſhall appertain to the Crown of France.

Art. 8. Neither of the two parties ſhall conclude either truce or peace with Great-Britain, without the formal conſent of the other firſt obtained; and they mutually engage not to lay down their arms until the Independence of the United States ſhall have been formally or tacitly aſſured, by the treaty or treaties that ſhall terminate the war.

Art 9. The contracting parties declare, that, being reſolved to fulfil each on its own part, the clauſes and conditions of the preſent Treaty of Alliance, according to its own power and circumſtances, there ſhall be no after-claim of compenſation, on one ſide or the other, whatever may be the event of the war.

Art. 10. The Moſt Chriſtian King and the United States agree, to invite or admit other powers, who may have received injuries from England, to make common cauſe with them, and to accede to the preſent alliance, under ſuch conditions as ſhall be freely agreed to, and ſettled between all the parties.

Art. 11. The two parties guarantee mutually from the preſent time, and forever againſt all other powers, to wit—The United States to His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty the preſent poſſeſſions of the Crown of France in America, as well as thoſe which it may acquire by the future treaty of peace; and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty guarantees on his part to the United States, their Liberty, Sovereignty and Independence, abſolute and unlimited, as well in matters of government as commerce, and alſo their poſſeſſions, and the additions or conqueſts, that their confederation may obtain during the war, from any of the dominions now or heretofore poſſeſſed by Great-Britain in North-America; conformable to the fifth and ſixth Articles above-written, the whole as their poſſeſſion ſhall be fixed and aſſured to the ſaid States, at the moment of the ceſſation of their preſent war with England.

Art. 12. In order to fix more preciſely the ſenſe and application of the preceding Article, the contracting parties declare, that in caſe of a rupture between France and England, the reciprocal guarantee declared in the ſaid article, ſhall have its full force and effect, the moment ſuch war ſhall break out; and if ſuch rupture ſhall not take place, the mutual obligations of the ſaid guarantee ſhall not commence until the moment of the ceſſation of the preſent war, between the United States and England, ſhall have aſcertained their poſſeſſions.

Art. 13. The preſent Treaty ſhall be ratified on both ſides, and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged in the ſpace of ſix months, or ſooner, if poſſible.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the reſpective Plenipotentiaries, to wit, on the part of the Moſt Chriſtian King, *Conrad Alexander Gerard*, Royal Syndic of the city of Strafbourg, and Secretary of his Majeſty's Council of State. And on the part of the United States, *Benjamin Franklin*, Deputy to the General Congreſs, from the State of Pennſylvania, and Preſident of the Convention of ſaid State; *Silas Deane*, heretofore Deputy from the State of Connecticut; and *Arthur Lee*, Counſeller at Law, have ſigned the above Articles, both in the French and Engliſh languages; declaring nevertheleſs, that the preſent Treaty was originally compoſed and concluded in the French language, and they have hereunto affixed their ſeals.

DONE at Paris, *the Sixth Day of* February, *One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-eight.*

(L. S.) *C. A. GERARD.*
(L. S.) *B. FRANKLIN.*
(L. S.) *SILAS DEANE.*
(L. S.) *ARTHUR LEE.*

TREATY of AMITY and COMMERCE, between His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty LOUIS the Sixteenth, King of FRANCE and NAVARRE, and the Thirteen UNITED STATES of AMERICA. Concluded at PARIS, 6th February, 1778.

LOUIS,

By the Grace of GOD, *King of* France *and* Navarre.

To ALL who ſhall ſee theſe Preſents. *Greeting.*

THE CONGRESS of the Thirteen United States of North America, *having by their Plenipotentiaries reſiding at* Paris, *notified their deſire to eſtabliſh with Us and our States a good underſtanding and perfect correſpondence, and having for that purpoſe propoſed to conclude with Us a Treaty of* Amity *and* Commerce: *WE having thought it Our duty to give to the ſaid* States *a ſenſible proof of Our affection, determining Us to accept their propoſals: For theſe cauſes and other good conſiderations Us thereunto moving, We, repoſing entire confidence in the abilities and experience, zeal and fidelity for Our ſervice, of Our dear and beloved* Conrad Alexander Gerard, *Royal Syndic of the city of* Strafbourg, *and Secretary of our Council of State, have nominated, appointed and commiſſioned, and by theſe preſents ſigned with Our hand, do nominate, appoint and commiſſion him Our Plenipotentiary, giving him power and ſpecial command for Us and in Our name to agree upon, conclude and ſign with the Plenipotentiaries of the* United States, *legally furniſhed in due form with full powers, ſuch Treaty, Convention and Articles of Commerce and Navigation, as he ſhall think proper, willing, that he act with the ſame authority as We might or could act, if We were perſonally preſent, and even as though he had more ſpecial command than what is herein contained; promiſing in good faith and on the word of a King, to agree to, confirm and eſtabliſh forever, and to accompliſh and execute punctually, all that our ſaid dear and beloved* Conrad Alexander Gerard *ſhall ſtipulate and ſign, by virtue of the preſent power, without contravening it in any manner, or ſuffering it to be contravened for any cauſe, or under any pretext whatſoever; and alſo to ratify the ſame in due form, and cauſe Our ratification to be delivered and exchanged in the time that ſhall be agreed on.—For ſuch is Our pleaſure. In Teſtimony whereof, We have hereunto ſet Our Seal. Done at* Verſailles, *this thirteenth day of* January, *in the year of our Lord,* one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy eight, *and the fourth year of our reign.*

(Signed,)

(L. S.) *LOUIS.*

(Underneath) By the KING.

GRAVIER de VERGENNES.

TREATY of AMITY and COMMERCE.

THE MOST CHRISTIAN KING and the Thirteen UNITED STATES of NORTH AMERICA, *to wit*,—New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts Bay, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, willing to fix in an equitable & permanent manner, the rules which ought to be followed relative to the correſpondence and commerce which the two parties deſire to eſtabliſh between their reſpective countries, ſtates and ſubjects, His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the ſaid United States have judged that the ſaid end could not be better ob-

(Carried to Page 1031)

& See index, under Congreſs Continental & see index, under Army British,—men of war,—Army of the United Colonies, & Naval affairs. & See declaration of independency, pa. 971.—viz. Canada, Nova Scotia, & the two Floridas. ‖ See, when the peace was made, pa. 1054, Vol. 2. & all the English West india Islands. & see indexes, under Franklin Benj.